

CALVERT'S CARBONIC FLUID,
POWDERS AND SOAPS.
ARE the original and only
reliable preparations
proved more effective than all
other disinfectants.
MARKS AWARDED
for superior excellence after
comparative tests.
C. CALVERT & CO.,
Manchester,
Furnished to H. M. Home, Indian and
Colonial Government.

The China Journal

Established February, 1843.

VOL. XLVIII. No. 9125.

號十三月四年二十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

日四初月四年辰王

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GROVES STEPHEN & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOWIN, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BARTS HINDY & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADELBERG & PING, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—SAMUEL HAPPER, THE UNION BANKERS' OFFICE, 52, Wall Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.—American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOWIN, Adelb.
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy, N. MOALE & CO., LIVERPOOL.
HEDGES & CO., SHANGHAI, LANCE, CRAWFORD & CO., SHANGHAI, KELLY & WALSH, FOLKESTONE, LANCE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on NEW DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1891.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the Passage of SALOON PASSENGERS in the COMPANY'S EXTRA STEAMER.

M A L A C C A
(Capt. P. W. CASE), proceeding to LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, and leaving Hongkong about the 17th MAY.

For Particulars as to Rates and Accommodation, apply to

H. H. JOSEPH,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 28, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG Dispensary, on MONDAY, the 9th May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Account to the 31st December, 1891.

THE REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 6th PROXIMO until TUESDAY, the 10th PROXIMO, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order,

A. H. MANSELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 29, 1892.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1891 has this day been declared. WARRANTS may be had on application at the above Office on and after the 6th PROXIMO.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 26, 1892.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N interim BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1891 has been declared. WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office on and after the 6th May.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 23, 1892.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$50,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. GILLIES, Esq. CHOW TUNG STAN
WAN KEE SHAN, Esq. Esq.
C. J. HIRST, Esq. W. WOTTON, Esq.
KWAH HOI CHUEN, Esq.
Chief Manager.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Advisory Committee in London:
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq., Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERLY, Esq., Messrs. John Butterly
& Co.
C. B. STUART WORTLEY, Esq., M.P. for
Hallam.
GEORGE MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS.
LONDON—THE ALLIANCE BANK (LTD.)
SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF
SCOTLAND.

Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.
Amoy—J. J. ANDERSON, Manager.
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

Current Accounts opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on securities or goods in neutral godown. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
6 do. do. do. 4%
do. do. do. 3%
Current Accounts 2%

For rates of interest for other periods apply to the Manager.
Hongkong, February 17, 1892.

TRADE MARK.
CALDBECK MACGREGOR &
Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, August 18, 1891.

1812

Hongkong, April 12, 1892.

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Hongkong, April 7, 1892.

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Hongkong, April 4, 1892.

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Hongkong, April 4, 1892.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

(Via Southern Line.)

RESULT OF THE SEIZURE OF AN ANARCHIST NEWSPAPER IN LONDON.

London, 28th April, 1892.

The publisher and editor of *Commonweal*, an anarchist newspaper recently seized by the police, have been committed for trial.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES IN PARIS.

The consternation caused by the continued dynamite outrages in Paris is unbounded, and the press recommends that the anarchist should be tried by court-martial.

(From Singapore Papers.)

TROUBLE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

London, April 22.—The Jemus and Egba tribes are threatening Lagos on the Gold Coast; and a force of Hausas has been sent to the relief of the French there, who are alarmed at the situation in Dahomey, and demand the completest and promptest measures to be taken for their security.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND.—*Cairnhill, Shandong, Mac-*
cot, 8; Jersey, Olive Branch, Am-
sterdam, Bay, Blymery, Lydd, New-
port, 19; Glenparc, Port
*Philip, 22; Ceylon, Saghalien, 25.*HOPEWARD BOUND.—*Elena Cornish, Mar-*
18; Bremen, Florida, April 1; Edin-
burgh, 2; Antwerp, 8; Helston, Ken-
*sington, 10; Liverpool, 22; Cyclops, Orkney, 23.*The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Sydney*, with the French Mail of the 1st April, left Singapore on Thursday, 28th April, at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st May.The O. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for this port via Yokohama and Shanghai on April 24.The P. & G. Co.'s steamer *Gavilar* left Singapore for this port on April 25, and may be expected here on or about May 1.The N. G. I. a.s. *Bermuda*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on April 20, and may be expected here on or about May 2.The Ben Line's a.s. *Bentley*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on April 26, and may be expected here on or about May 4.The D. D. R. s.s. *Kriensfeld*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on April 29, and may be expected here on or about May 4.The China Mutual Co.'s s.s. *Pingay*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 29th April, and may be expected here on or about the 5th May.The U. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Ajax* left Singa-

pore on April 20, and may be ex-

pected here on or about May 6.

The P. & Q. Co.'s s.s. *Bombay* left Bombay for this port on April 10.The P. & Q. Co.'s s.s. *Tidman* left Bombay for this port on April 23.The P. & Q. Co.'s s.s. *Canton* left Lon-

don for this port on April 11.

ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Matins.—Veni, Goodon; Psalms, Wensley, Terrie, Hopkins & Monk; Te Deum, Tournai, No. 96; Jubilate, Tournai in F, No. 89; Anthem, Sweet in Thy Mercy, Lord! Kyrie, Schubert; Hymn, 190; Offertory, 222.

Evening.—Psalms, Cooke & Tucker; Magnificat & Nunc Dimittis, Parham Jones; Hymn, 260, 233 & 32.

UNION CHURCH—SUNDAY, MAY 1,

11 A.M.

Hymn, 221; Psalm, 111; Hymn, 65; Hymn, 171; Anthem, 65;

The Agent of the M. M. Co. informs us that the Company's steamship *Yarra* will leave Shanghai for this port at 2 p.m. to-day.

The Peak Hotel will be reopened to-morrow, under the experienced and competent management of Messrs Dorabjee and Hung-Kee.

The China Mutual Co.'s steamer *Pingay*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 29th April, and may be expected here on or about the 5th May.ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The Mission Steam Launch *Darjeeling*, will call alongside vessels holding Code Point between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service. Returning about 12.30.

To-day at the Magistrate, Mr. W. C. H. Hastings fined Mr. John Douglas Lapraik, 9 Stewart Terrace, Peak, \$25, for failing to register the birth of his male child, born on 19th January last, until after six days.

We learn from the Singapore papers that the German mail steamer *Nekar*, which left Hongkong on March 9 on her homeward run, had to put in to Lushun disabled. She proceeded on her voyage on the 21st inst.The Spanish fleet was to leave Manila on the 27th instant for China and Japan. It is composed of the cruisers *Alfonso XII* and *D. Antonio de Ulloa*, and these will be joined by the *Velez*; in case of the ports visited by the fleet.

portion of the Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme in the Square at the back of Murray Barracks this evening, commanding at 7.30:

Piano.—"Brian Brees"; "Round About"; "William Tell"; "Belinda"; "Waterloo"; "Boulevard"; "Original"; "Gardiner"; Value.—"Padde's T"; "The South"; "Cavalcade"; "John Peel"; "Final."

At a meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association last night it was intimated that a kindred society is now established on a firm basis at Peking, and that a Marine Officers' Association is in course of formation at Vancouver. The meeting considered a scheme for the prevention of piratical outrages on board vessels leaving the waters of the Colony, but publication of the scheme was deferred in the meanwhile.

At the Magistracy to-day Inspector Stanton charged thirteen persons, mostly women, with keeping or playing in common garaging house at 2 Mi Lun Lane. Nine who were playing in the house pleaded guilty, the other four who were charged with keeping the house pleading not guilty. The Inspector spoke to visiting the house about 2 o'clock this morning and to effecting the arrests. Mr. Hastings, before whom the case was heard, fined two men \$200 each, with the alternative of six months' hard labour; two prisoners \$25 each, and the remaining, or six weeks' imprisonment, and the amount \$5 each. \$100.51 found in the place was forfeited.

A MONTHLY spiritualist newspaper has made its appearance at Batavia under the title of the *Universal*. Its contents include judgements from a recently executed Java murderer through a medium.

The Singapore Free Press of the 22nd inst. says—A thirteen-foot alligator was shot yesterday from a boat in the New River, a stream running between the Telegraph Co.'s Works and Bulit Ohman. Mr. C. M. Cummings was the survivor, a long hunt for a rifle. And Malay children were paddling about in the water thereabouts!

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It is a peculiarity of the English that they attach more importance to a pretty face, to length of limb, to a well-developed body, a fine figure, as it is called, than to a manly and proportionate, generally taking little notice of extreme extremitas, the poise of shoulders, the various curves, the thousand details wherein foreigners, of Latin race, especially, are each expert judges. Now, pre-eminently beautiful as is the highest English type, yet to some connoisseurs it is not flawless. There is perhaps a certain coldness of expression in some of these haughty beauties, a want of life, fire, mobility, which we can only find in the portraits of well-known and fascinating actresses. The Americans actually cultivate expression along the lines of the Emerald Isle, and are most anxious to educate their girls to do the same. Major Barrow, prior to his departure for Bombay, was kept up because it would cause trouble to the officials to root it out.

That, in plain English, this means that a ridiculous red-top system is kept up because it would cause trouble to the officials to root it out. That I have been puzzling over the curious omission, in the Attorney General's narrative of the history of St. John's Cathedral Church, of the withdrawal of the letters patent which created Victoria the see of a Bishop.

That as no amended ordinance appears to have been passed when the letters patent were withdrawn, the Ordinance 3 of 1850 was the latest law on the subject, and that the Bishop of Victoria rules the see is becoming with the natives of Northern India. His Excellency having passed round the ranks the regiment was divided into quarter colonels and half colonels, and formed by him into the following terms:

Major Barrow, Officer, and man of the Hongkong Regiment—I am very glad to hear what right have we," they said, "to protect by gunboats men who are molesting the Chinese, sowing discord, and perhaps undermining the whole Chinese polity?" Before asking this question, I am surprised to find that our Chinese friends have advanced. "I can congratulate Major Barrow on having got together so fine a body of men, and it is greatly to the credit of all the officers that are in so efficient condition within two months; they and the old soldiers must have all worked hard, and you have shown, in your efforts to become good soldiers, I hope to hear that you will continue to improve, and that you will make a valuable addition to the forces of India. Moreover, we cannot for our own sake leave these people alone. Progressive Western civilization is being brought, by faster steamships and new railways, more and more in contact with the older Eastern civilization; and if the former does not strive to conquer the latter, the narrow-minded will forget that, as a man cannot live happily while he is among bad neighbours, so no nation can advance far in the direction of social well-being as long as other nations with whom it is every day being brought into closer contact remain in a backward state. St. Paul said "No man can live to himself." It is equally true that no nation can live to itself. But what is to be said to the writer in the 'Asiatic Quarterly' who denies the superiority of Western civilization? There are no doubt many blots in that civilization. But, with all its blanches, Western civilization is immensely superior to Eastern. The one is active, progressive; the other dead, inert. The peoples of the West are working on their own salvation—struggling and failing, but rising again and pressing on. In the East the life is stowed off, all the quickening energy now to be found there comes from without—from the West. In making comparison, it is also necessary to remember that on the sin and misery of the West is turned the search-light of the press, while in Eastern lands corruption and stagnation hide in the mists of ignorance and indifference. But then there comes the further question—is Christianity a progressive, beneficial element of Western civilization? Will not Western science do more for man than Christianity? Is Christianity a drag? Christianity, he maintained, was not a drag. The best educational work in India and China is being done by Christians. That education he holds is best which fits the young to be good, useful citizens. Tried by that test, the work of the mission schools is far superior to purely secular schools, even although the latter do laudably in moral maxima. A man with his head stuffed with moral maxims may be guilty of the greatest sins. Christians are apt to regard the religious and superstitions of heathen lands as wholly evil. They are not. They hold to bind men together in communities and nations, restraining their fiercest passions. Even the greatest superstition has a small element of true religiosity in it—the recognition of a Higher Power concerned with our actions. Now, if we take a Chinaman or an Indian, and impart to him Western knowledge which undermines his religious belief, it is difficult to say whether he will be more likely, unless he has by nature a strong character, to become a rogue? He knows many instances of complete moral wreck being the result of Western education on Chinese character. A friend of mine, a Christian, has been inspired with a new moral energy and enthusiasm, in it likely that he will be a better man—a more reliable citizen? It is not more likely, unless he has by nature a strong character, to become a rogue? He knows many instances of complete moral wreck being the result of Western education on Chinese character. A friend of mine, a Christian, has been inspired with a new moral energy and enthusiasm, in it likely that he will be a better man—a more reliable citizen? It is not more likely, unless he has by nature a strong character, to become a rogue? He knows many instances of complete moral wreck being the result of Western education on Chinese character. A friend of mine, a Christian, has been inspired with a new moral energy and enthusiasm, in it likely that he will be a better man—a more reliable citizen? It is not more likely, unless he has by nature a strong character, to become a rogue?

That the effects of the licensing system upon the conduct of business soon produced a revolution of feeling among business men, which resulted in the closing of the gambling dens.

That when you sent a collector to get money, while these gilded gambling houses were in full swing, you never knew when you would get your money, and several of the most reliable shrubs in the Colony went wrong and committed suicide.

That the effects of the licensing system upon the conduct of business soon produced a revolution of feeling among business men, which resulted in the closing of the gambling dens.

That the Bishop might fairly argue that, as State aid is a vital principle of the Church of England, St. John's Cathedral Church is bound to claim and obtain the annual money vote which it has received for the last forty or fifty years.

That, State aid having been withdrawn, the English Church here is now congregational in so far as it has to support the Chinese girls has also come into fashion.

That the suggestion is not nearly so quixotic or dangerous to the commerce of the Colony as was that of licensed gambling, which policy was first advocated in the column of your contemporary over twenty years ago.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 9125.—APRIL 30, 1892.]

A RIVER OF REAL INK.

In Algeria there is a small river which is really and truly writing ink. Two streams—one strongly impregnated with iron, the other, flowing through the peat moss, contains a solution of gallinaceous acid—and when they unite they form the river of ink. Unfortunately, the river is running to waste, because the natives do not write, and can't drink it.

WHEN NAPOLEON TOOK A HINT FROM MILTON.

When at Elba Napoleon told Sir Colin Campbell that he owed his success at Austerlitz to the lines of Milton in "Paradise Lost." When Milton is describing the conflict between the angels and demons, he speaks of Satan as:

"Tis but thyself that art thy foe,
Thyself that art thy enemy."

Reading these lines, Napoleon said, according to himself, the property of masking batteries by deploying them in front regiments of foot and horses, and resorting to this device at Austerlitz, he took the enemy by surprise and won the most glorious victory of his career.

DYING RACES.

There is not known to-day among the Pacific groups a single island except those of Samoa where the aboriginal population is increasing; and Samoa is not a very large exception. Between her first correct census, in 1843, and her last, in 1878, the increase of thirty-two years, her native population increased 365 souls. Samoa is only holding her own, while everywhere else the natives are succumbing to the intrusions of the white race or the destructive tendencies of their own savagery. Last year's edition of *The Beaufort's Under Sea* says that a rapid depopulation of the New Hebrides is evident, and that the causes are disease, drink and labor traffic; for many of these natives are still taken from their homes to toil on the plantations of Queensland. Some of these islanders say they make war on the whites because of the diseases they have introduced among them. The French found the New Caledonians formidable antagonists, and the native population, now estimated at 30,000, has decreased at least one-half since the beginning of the French occupancy.

In spite of improved dwellings and better food, the Hawaiians are dying out. The lovable islanders, whom Captain Cook estimated to number 400,000 souls, are to-day threatened with extinction. In 1829 the missionaries estimated the population at 148,000. The census of 1878 showed a total native population of 44,080. The census of 1884, including the mixed breeds, showed only 44,232. The blood of the races here, as throughout Polynesia and Melanesia, has been poisoned by foreign diseases. Men are more plentiful than women. Children are neglected and many of them die in infancy.

If we were to visit other parts of the world we should see that the same inevitable destruction is overtaking the Pacific Islanders as marks another native race and largely on account of the intrusion of the white, whose influence and customs they cannot be subjected to and survive. It is only a few weeks ago that we learned that the natives of Southwestern Terra del Fuego, estimated in Darwin's time at 3,000 souls, now barely number 300 or 400. We should see also that in some districts, where natives are treated with the greatest kindness, and everything possible is done to promote their welfare, they are disappearing, not through extermination, but by absorption. In Greenland no liquor can be sold to the natives. One does not dare to buy those arctic skins unless he can show a clean bill of health. But Canadian blood minglest in greater quantities in the veins of each generation. Yet an Eskiman of pure blood can be found in Greenland except among the Arctic Highlanders of Smith Sound or the Newfoundland natives on the east coast.

SHE WILL NEVER TELL THE SECRET.

Here is a piece of glass; it is cut into facets; it is pure white glass; it is fit to be one of the pendants hanging from a chandelier in a millionaire's drawing room. It is about as big as a handkerchief. How many sides as I hold it up—glass and scarcely worth a shilling—oh if I only knew how to turn it into a diamond!—a blue or a rose diamond! Why, there are thousands who would give all their health, and then mortgage their souls, to buy it. They should rich good-by to their work, and then should rich the fruits of existence. Who will show me how to do it? Who is also nobody. Who will tell me how to transmute tin or copper into shining gold? Also nobody. A bit of coal is carbon. A diamond is also carbon. Where is the link between them? We yearn to know. Thousands of men have turned out life's candle in the effort to ascend the ladder of success. Nature hides the secret of man's destiny under mountains of ashes and crumbling bones. On bended knees we beg her to break our unbroken seal, to speak one unspoken word. She only regards us with contemptuous pity and remains for ever dumb.

Yet, is there no other mystery, just as deep, that comes home to us, when we take it? That we are? That a minute, man. What shall we do? repair the house you live in, that is, your body? What changes a load of bread into flesh, skin and muscle?

What does this mean? as when a lady says of her daughter "She took bad but got no strength from it." It means that it is the products of the earth which are not assimilated into the body of the human body. What does that mean in familiar English? Simply that the process of digestion is interrupted, a process stranger than the transmutation of copper into gold would be.

The lady proceeds to say that her daughter was seventeen years of age when she was taken ill. This is the age of hope, brightness, vigor, and enjoyment. By rights illness ought to be welcome to it. Still, she lost her strength and languished as though stricken by time. She grew tired and weak, and could keep nothing on her stomach. She would, so her mother says, often throw up a quantity of fluid which was bitter as gall. She would take the fluid which was bitter as gall, and then take the fluid again to the bowels to aid digestion there. The bile remaining in the blood, and is returned to the stomach, which rejects it as a poison. That is a part of it. The rest saturated the body, producing headache, nervous depression and debility, dreams, cold hands and feet, faint tongue, yellow eyes and a general languor. She also had taste in the mouth, and the gulping up of nauseating gas and all, with loss of appetite and inability for labor or pleasure. This state of things is often called a bilious attack, and is part of the usual symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia. Thus affected life, in young or old, is the constant misery.

"I am afraid my daughter's condition," adds her mother, "has not been two years. She took various medicines, and was treated by a physician, but without benefit. She grew daily weaker, and with her doctor's care steadily increased. We knew not what to do, nor where to turn for help."

"It was at this time that we first heard of the famous doctor called Mother Seigle. She took various remedies, and they had derived great good from it. We rather hoped, that it might avail something in my daughter's case. I presented a bottle from Mr. Rogers' Drug Store, Hong Kong, to the doctor, and he advised him to take the first bottle, and then to add a second bottle of the third one, and to completely cap it. I have not had no return of the complaint. I have

since recommended Seigle's Syrup to many friends and neighbors. The facts in my daughter's case are well known to Mr. Rogers and others in the vicinity. I append my initials and address, R. J. M., Shunmore, near Malling, Ireland."

Mr. Rogers certifies as follows:

"I remember the lady above named informing me of the cure of her daughter by taking Seigle's Syrup, and can vouch for the accuracy of the statement."

RICHARD G. ROGERS,
Malling, June 4, 1891."

To recur to our illustration, we may say that the remedy employed assisted nature to resume her work of producing the most precious of all her jewels—health and happiness.

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